



REV. DR. WILLIAMSON, LL.D.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL

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THE harvest is past, the summer is ended, but the work of the JOURNAL staff for the current year is only begun. In presenting to our readers the first number of Vol. xxiii. we trust that it will not be taken as a stereotype matter when we make some attestation to the humility with which we undertake the work. None have been more conscious of weakness than we. When we reflect upon the thought that we are expected to maintain the high standard of our predecessors, and also to keep pace with the progressive spirit of our university, our hearts fairly turn sick with despair. But, since we have set our hand to the plough we do not purpose looking back, and if honest, faithful work will guarantee success we promise to fulfil the conditions.

Regarding the function of the JOURNAL, we do not think that there is any material difference of opinion between ourselves and our immediate predecessors, consequently we have no revolution in view. It is well, however, to have it clearly understood that this periodical is particularly the students' organ and with them rests the determination of its success or failure. It will be our aim to express the spirit of undergraduate life in all its diversity, and when we fail we ask for criticism. No doubt the supply will equal the demand; such negative assistance is generally easily obtained. What is much more desirable is something of a positive nature, whether it be in the way of literary or pecuniary contributions, or both. Without a liberal support from the

students in general, the appointed staff can accomplish little. While we would thus take pleasure in having every one feel at liberty to make use of these columns, we hope it will not seem arbitrary on our part when we reserve the right of judgment as to what is appropriate for publication.

We have no adverse criticism to make of the old saw, that a man should never be judged by his coat, but at the same time we see fully as much truth in the saw, just as old, "variety is the spice of life." It was therefore with no purpose of enhancing the actual merit of the JOURNAL that we decided to dress it in a coat of another color, but simply to ease the eye by way of change. Fashion is fickle and are we not all very much its slave? We have not been actuated by an old-man-and-his-ass principle in this matter, but it would give us pleasure to know if our action met with the approval of the majority. The coat is on: how do you like it?

In college courses, as in the world, generation is woven with generation. The doors of our Alma Mater swing in and out, reminding us that many who were our strong elder brothers in the associations of past years have gone out into the larger battlefield of the world, and at the same time bidding us to receive heartily those who enter our halls and corridors for the first time. To do so is a tradition of Queen's. With faith in our Alma Mater and with faith in those who, with her imprimatur, earnestly engage in lifework, we can also have faith in the freshmen. We are glad to note the early evidences of the good quality of the class of '99. We forego preaching to you at present and are well pleased to invite you to a hearty co-operation in the duties and privileges of college life.

And dear old Professor Williamson is gone. We who knew him only in his old age had comparatively little to do with him personally, and yet we miss him and do not envy those who come to Queen's too late to feel his loss. For it is no little matter to be able to carry with us through life the memory of one who, with the strong mind of a trained and cultured scholar, was to us a very genius of kindness. His expression of itself and his broad, whole-souled smile would increase one's confidence

in human nature. The veriest cynic would find it hard to imagine guile or even nineteenth-century sharpness, behind the patient, kindly old face that has watched and guided Queen's growth from infancy to healthy childhood. And the name by which generations of students have known him, which we have heard from the lips of gray-haired graduates who studied under him before we were born, contains in it a world of tenderness and memories which will make "Billy" a title of which the old man might well be prouder than that of vice-principal. Even those of us, too, who did not know him as a scholar and saw him only as the patriarch of Queen's, have known that he stood for simple culture and humane learning, more eminently and devotedly, perhaps, than any man with whose influence we were placed in contact. With his high reverence for all truth, and the true-hearted piety that saw his God in all that was good and that shone forth in the honest, earnest, kindly life of a true-hearted gentleman and scholar, he seemed to us, and seems still, a living sermon on the two great Oxford texts, *Dominus illuminatio mea* and *Magna est veritas et prevalebit*. Others will remember him as the scholar, the teacher, the able and earnest colleague in the work of building up Queen's. We who knew him in his declining years, bowed with the weight of a long and laborious life, shall remember him as the frail old man, whose lightest word could calm the wildest convocation gallery into respectful silence, and the memory of whose kindly glance and smile will come to us as a benediction. Standing by his grave we may say of him as we may say of so few, "Ay, he was far ben."

* * *

Probably no true friend of Queen's has heard without regret of the resignation by Professor Fletcher of his position as Professor of Latin at Queen's. Since Mr. Fletcher first assumed the duties of Classical Professor in 1881, he has entered so devotedly into the spirit of university life, has identified himself so closely with Queen's and her institutions, that he came to be looked upon, by the students at least, as one of our representative men, a type of what was highest and best in the life and thought of the university. A brilliant scholar and a consummate teacher, his appreciation of the beauties of classic literature and his tact in presenting the subject in an interesting manner, made his class one of the most popular on our curriculum. His admirable text books on classical subjects, especially that on Greek composition, which he published in conjunction with Professor Nicholson, have given him a high reputation among classical scholars. However true for other institutions may be the oft-repeated statement that in this country the interest

in the study of the ancient classics is on the wane, in Queen's, at least, the reverse is the case, and that this is so is due, in great measure, to Professor Fletcher. Though he had a belief almost Carlylean in the efficacy and necessity of Work, though the industrious student never met with anything but encouragement from him, he had little sympathy for the man who lapsed into the "sloth" described by Bacon, which consists in "spending too much time in studies." Like his great master at Balliol, Dr. Jowett, who used to devote the first service of every session to a sermon on the value of bodily exercise, Mr. Fletcher was a firm believer in the importance of physical training as a concomitant of mental culture.

Every student in his classes found in him a warm personal friend who could be relied upon to give advice and assistance whenever called upon. While we, as Queen's students, regret the loss to ourselves and to our college of so able a professor, we wish for him all prosperity and success in his new sphere of action.

* * *

The JOURNAL extends a welcome to Professor Dale, who succeeds to the chair of Latin at Queen's, which was left vacant by the resignation of Professor Fletcher. Mr. Dale was a class-mate of Professor Fletcher during their college life, and, like him, distinguished himself as a student. He has a high reputation as a classical scholar, a successful teacher, a liberal and broad-minded man who has the students' interests at heart. Though he has been but a short time among us he has already won for himself the respect and esteem of his class, and we feel confident that, under his management, the study of Latin literature will continue to be one of the most popular among the different studies of our university course.

* * *

We take advantage of this our first opportunity, of congratulating McGill on the recent appointment of Dr. Peterson to its principalship. Ever since the resignation of Sir William Dawson the governors of that institution have sought diligently for one who would worthily succeed him, who has done so much to establish its character and prestige. Sir Donald Smith, a reliable friend in more ways than one, gave a great deal of personal attention to the subject, and crossed the Atlantic several times in search of a worthy man. After giving the matter all due consideration, it was decided that the necessary qualifications were to be found in Dr. Peterson, the Principal of Dundee. The position called for one eminent in scholarship and wise and energetic in administration. The educational career of Dr. Peterson at Edinburgh, Oxford, and on the con-

ment, gave sufficient guarantee on the one side, while his success in carrying Dundee through the difficulties and complications of its younger days, assured the governors that Dr. Peterson was not lacking in administrative ability. He is now settled to work in McGill and seems to be realizing every anticipation. We welcome him to university life on this side of the Atlantic.

* * *

Trinity also rejoices in a new head, the Rev. E. A. Welch, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge, having been appointed Provost. He is spoken of as a man of distinguished scholarship—attested by the high classical and theological honors he obtained at his university—of wise and sound churchmanship and of practical skill in the administration of affairs. The fact that the choice was placed by the council in the hands of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and His Lordship the Bishop of Durham, reminds us of the diversity of our higher educational institutions. As an organ of the Church of England Trinity has her own place to fill. If, as organs of truth, our universities learn more and more that their aim is one, variety of method should only add richness to the learning of the Dominion.

* * *

Upper Canada College seems to have been peculiarly fortunate in the choice of a new principal. Dr. Geo. R. Parkin is a well-known Canadian. A native of New Brunswick and a graduate of Fredericton University, he brings to his important task educational gifts developed by years of successful teaching in his own province. Having sojourned and studied in England, he has intimate acquaintance with the educational methods of the old land. He has travelled extensively through the Australian colonies and has written on colonial affairs and on Canada. As an enthusiastic advocate of Imperial Federation, he has lectured in the cities and towns of the Dominion. A man of such experience has surely none in him worthy of admiration and we should be loyally glad that our country can produce such men. His opening address presented to the boys a lofty ideal—that of truth in all things—and had the sterling ring of a strong, sympathetic character, likely to call forth the latent hero-worship of the boys and to secure that personal attachment to a worthy leader so essential to the development of true manhood.

* * *

The death of Professor Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, while yet in his early prime, has robbed America of one strong influence for literary development and culture. Being a man of intense enthusiasm and thorough knowledge, he was always an interesting and successful college teacher, but it was not in this

function that he was best known. We Canadians more readily think of him as a most versatile writer, especially of stories for the young. As a story writer he was no spinner of fairy tales; he rather championed the contentions of the realistic school. "If, while young," he said, "your thoughts move among absurd and lurid unrealities and your eyes become accustomed to the Bengal illumination of romance, you will be likely to tumble about like a blundering bat in the daylight." But the realism of Boyesen is never melancholic or pessimistic, for with the eye of genius he saw the ideal in the real. His activities, however, were not limited to teaching and literature. As a lecturer on literary themes, perhaps he was as popular as any of his day. He seems to have been a man of exceptional vitality and all his work bears the impress of his character. As far as man could judge a long life of usefulness to his adopted country seemed to be his inheritance. His death, therefore, at the early age of forty-eight, when one might have hoped for a score more years of service to education and literature, must be a matter of sincere regret to every lover of culture in our land.

* * *

A few weeks ago, in the seventy-third year of his age, there passed away another great man of science. Dr. Pasteur. This famous French chemist and bacteriologist has earned not only a great name among physicists, chemists, biologists and doctors of medicine, but a widespread, popular celebrity as well, owing to the practical nature of his discoveries. France delighted to honour him. He possessed the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and was a member of the French Academy. In 1874 the government granted him a pension of 20,000 francs.*

His father was a farmer and poor; but, as young Louis early revealed a practical fondness for drawing—by painting a sign-board for his father—and an aptitude for the study of mathematics and chemistry, it was determined that he should have as good an education as was within reach. This resolve was carried out with marked success. At the age of twenty-six he was appointed a college professor, and occupied positions of growing importance as the years went by. His special experiments may be said to have commenced in 1857, when he became scientific director of the Ecole Normale. He discovered the part played by microbes in contagious and infectious diseases; thus his name is closely associated with the important modern science of bacteriology. His discovery of the successful treatment of hydrophobia by inoculation made his name known throughout the world. He was an immediate benefactor of mankind, as his discoveries result in the saving of many lives.

He has been known to remain days in his laboratory hard at work and eating only by snatches. He was retiring in his disposition and is known almost entirely by his life-work. Such lives afford inspiration to all sincere students, in every realm of knowledge. Though we may develop "the capacity for taking pains" but to a finite degree, we too may become helpers of humanity. The concentration, the consecration of the great man are means of enlightenment to all who will see. Not only is science strengthened by its giants, but the world's heritage is enriched by all earnest thinkers and honest workers. "He that receiveth a prophet in the name of a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward."

By the death of Professor Thomas H. Huxley science has lost one of her greatest discoverers, and the English people one of its greatest men. In Prof. Huxley the love of science was deeply seated and early developed, but it is to be especially noted that his reputation does not rest solely on his standing as an exponent of science to others. He was himself an original and accurate observer. Many discoveries rewarded his patient and laborious investigations, and these, no less than his power of logical deduction and broad generalization, were instrumental in placing his name in the first rank of British scientific thinkers and writers. It was Huxley who first extended to man Darwin's much abused, much lauded theory of natural selection, an extension which is as probable as it is unprovable since—

"Only God should know,
Whether the fair idea he did show
Agreed entirely with God's own or no."

In 1858 he published his "History of the Oceanic Hydrozoa," besides contributing largely to the journals of scientific and other learned societies. But his name became still better known by the publication of "Man's Place in Nature," which appeared in 1863. The reputation he thus acquired as a scientific author was further confirmed by "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy" in 1864, while his clear and concise "Lessons on Elementary Physiology," especially adapted to the wants of young students, exemplified his ability to present a difficult subject in an attractive style. In his theory on protoplasm and several of his latter writings Prof. Huxley left the domain of inductive science and trespassed on that of rather obscure metaphysics. His death leaves Spencer alone living of that little company of world-famous philosophical scientists headed by Darwin.

We crave the indulgence of those whose contributions we are compelled to hold over until next issue.—Editors.

THE LATE REV. DR. WILLIAMSON, M.A., LL.D., VICE-PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

WE are informed that James Williamson was born in Edinburgh in 1806, educated at the high school and university of his native city, graduating in 1827. Having devoted himself to the ministry of the church of Scotland, he was licensed as a probationer in 1831, filled for a time a missionary appointment at Kilsyth, and thereafter was assistant minister at Drumelzier. Queen's University had opened on the 7th of March, 1842, with a staff of two, Principal Liddell and Professor Campbell. In May the Principal left for Scotland and returned in the beginning of October, bringing Mr. Williamson with him, as professor of physics and mathematics, who entered at once with energy and earnestness on his work. From that day until a few days before his death, a period of fifty-three years, his life was a continued and uniform practice of loyal devotion and effort for the progress and success of the University. In the dark days which so soon came on, the retirement of the Principal and also Professor Campbell left Mr. Williamson with mere temporary assistance to struggle for the very existence of the institution. But firm as a rock, he never gave way to discouragement, but labored on in faith in God, and in the soundness of the foundation on which the development of the University had been begun. Here the breadth of his scholarship showed its excellence and value. It is seldom that a man shows very high proficiency in a number of diverse subjects, but so it was with him. With mathematics and physics for his specialties, he was also a proficient in chemistry. He was also noted for the high degree and accuracy of his knowledge of classics, and he would have been fitted for a professorship in that department. Nor was this all; he was an enthusiastic student in natural sciences, and was at much at home in botany, geology and mineralogy as in the others, and during his whole life here he showed his accurate knowledge of astronomy. These varied acquirements made his services most valuable to Queen's in the days of its struggles with poverty and slender equipment. He also lectured for a time on logic and church history. He was appointed Vice-Principal of the University in 1876. In 1882, having completed a service of forty years, he proposed to resign his professorship. The trustees, however, would not consent to part with him, but relieved him of the teaching of physics, appointing him Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory, which was removed to the University grounds.

He received the well-deserved degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow in 1855. Largely by his efforts, aided by John A. Macdonald, Dr.

Dickson and Dr. Stewart, a medical faculty was established in Queen's, and Dr. Williamson for some time filled the chair of chemistry. In 1855 he succeeded in getting an observatory erected in the City park, which was deeded to the University in 1861. Dr. Williamson, who has had the management of it during its whole existence, has devoted a great deal of time, and has spent much money in perfecting the apparatus of the observatory, in particular in getting the stone bases for the instruments made perfectly secure and stable; a matter of much importance for the usefulness and correctness of observations made both by the large Greenwich telescope and the transit instrument.

He was married in 1845 to Margaret Gilchrist, daughter of John Gilchrist, Editor of the *Evening Courant*, of Edinburgh, who died in 1847, leaving one son. In 1852 he married Margaret Macdonald, sister of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, LL.D. She died in 1870, leaving a memory which will ever be fondly cherished by all who were privileged with her acquaintance. Thereafter her sister, Miss Louisa Macdonald, so well known and pleasantly remembered by many, made her home with him, until her death a few years ago.

In addition to his numerous and varied duties at the University, Dr. Williamson was ever ready to aid in other work. As a minister of the Church of Scotland he was ever ready to undertake pulpit duty when it was required. He was well known to the members of St. Andrew's Church and his sermons were much enjoyed for their beauty of construction, clearness of teaching and logical force. During a protracted vacancy in that church some years ago, he did good service as Moderator of Session. He always took a deep interest in the prosperity of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and did a good share of work in its several church courts.

For one so well known little need be said about his personal characteristics. But it may not be amiss to mention his gentle, loving nature; his snavity of manner; his untiring efforts to impart information and help all who were seeking it; his kindness and hospitality; his profuse liberality, considering the smallness of his income, and the quiet and unostentatious way in which he spent money for the wants of the college, the church and other interests. His close contact with the students for fifty-three years has exerted a power for good, the results of which will endure far beyond the limit of his extended life.

Dr. Williamson retained an uncommon amount of both bodily and mental vigour almost to the last. On two occasions, during the last few years, he met with accidents which laid him up for a few days.

But even then he was not to be repressed; he would rise from his bed and be taken to the observatory to assure himself that nothing was going wrong. Although he had been ailing for several weeks and suffering severe pain, he was, on several occasions, out of the house to within a week of the end, which came on the night of the 26th September, when he went to sleep as does a child in its mother's arms. We speak of such an exit as death. Was it truly death, or not rather the awakening from the troubled dream of mortal life to a more real, purer, fuller, higher life? The funeral took place on October 1st, the procession consisting of all members of the university who could attend, senate, trustees, council, graduates and students, while thousands lined the streets and looked on with respectful interest. As the solemn anthem, "Blessed Are the Dead, etc.," was sung by the choir in the church there was full sympathy among the crowded assembly with the words so appropriate to the occasion, "Blessed are the dead who died in the Lord; they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

THE PRINCIPAL'S TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAMSON

Being the concluding part of his Sunday afternoon talk, in Convocation Hall, October 6; based on 1 Thess. v. 9.

Why should not every university student be as truly a saint as that great student, St. Paul? Why should not every medical student be as truly a saint as his beloved physician, St. Luke?

I propose to give you, during this session, sketches of some of the saints I have met in my own day, and of others of former days whose names are inscribed in the Valhalla of humanity.

I begin with him whose body we carried from this hall, last Tuesday, to its resting place in Cataract churchyard. For, James Williamson was a saint; a saint of the apostolic, not of the mediæval type; of the sane, not of the hysterical type; so truly a saint, that we thought of him only as a singularly healthy, pure-minded, sweet-natured, widely-cultured, God-fearing man. But to be all that was to be a saint. In the innermost depths of our natures, divine grace and free-will are united into one indivisible whole.

I am not going to give the details of his life. These have been given in the newspapers; and besides, his life was singularly uneventful. The stream of life ran in a deep, calm channel, without noise or murmur, till it flowed out over the bar into the infinite ocean, when he saw face to face the Pilot who, unseen, had guided him all his life long.

Think what an "entire" man, to use the Apostle's phrase, he was. Was there one of us so physically strong? Hair scarcely tinged with gray; hand

steady and handwriting firm as that of a youth; walking out in the coldest and stormiest weather, generally without an overcoat, and sitting for hours, night and day, often without a fire, in the observatory! These were the results of a pure youth, of clean blood, of regular living, and of much time spent in the open air. For he spent part of every summer in rambles in the country, fishing, hotanizing, geologising. He delighted in nature, delighted in stretching himself on the grass or the rocks, after a simple picnic meal with a companion, and then going off with him, hammer in hand, to examine the strata and pick up specimens; and at night he would give such talks about the stars to those with whom he stayed, if they showed the slightest desire for information!

His "soul" life was as entire and engaging as his physical life. It was full and brimming over. He was interested in every one with whom he came in contact, and in every department of the university, of the city, and of the country. Naturally of a quick and nervous temperament, with a determined will, and therefore irritable if opposed or put out, he fulfilled the Apostle's injunction to be "angry and sin not." Flashing into heat at anything that seemed to him unreasonable or unworthy, there was not a tinge of malice in his heart; and consequently when a smaller man would have remembered what caused him to be angry, the cause passed out of his mind as completely as if it had never entered. On one occasion, detecting a student, at the opening of the class, making a rude caricature of him, he simply said, "speak to me at the end of the hour." When the time came, "what are you staying for, Jacobo?" "You told me to, sir;" "Oh, did I? What was it for? Oh, yes, will you dine with me to-day, Jacobo?" He positively had not remembered the slight on himself for one hour.

A good illustration of the interest he took in the country is to be found in the two lectures he gave in Kingston in 1859, on the North-west. He first outlined with singular clearness the great divisions of that terra incognita: (a) British Columbia; (b) The lands drained by the Athabasca, Peace, McKenzie, and Coppermine rivers; (c) The lands round Hudson's Bay, which, he maintained, were all that were included in the Hudson's Bay charter; (d) The lands drained by the Red and Saskatchewan rivers, which were the subject of his lectures. He then expressed views with regard to that "fertile belt" and its significance to the future of Canada; the proposed railway, steamships to Japan and China, and steamships to Australia, which showed a prophetic vision, such as only a wise patriot could have had.

This fulness of life made him warmly interested in everything that concerned the well-being of his neighbours, and by that word I mean all who were related to him by any tie—his relatives and friends, his students, the tradespeople and others with whom he dealt, the members of the congregation with which he was connected, his political party, his fellow-citizens, his countrymen and fellowmen, irrespective of colour or creed. He was no bloodless saint. He read the daily newspapers with interest and kept himself in touch with every question of the day. But his abiding companions were the great masters of the scientific world and the Greek and Latin classics which he had learned to love in the days when he first studied them in the High School of Edinburgh. He always heard of the triumphs of his boys with delight; their triumphs in athletics, and their nobler triumphs in science and literature, or in the field of active life. And his affection was not wasted. It did not return into his own bosom, but took lasting hold on their hearts. The first question always put to me by old students of Queen's whom I fell in with in my travels, was,— "And how is Dr. Williamson?"

His life in the "spirit" was as entire and beautiful as his bodily and soul life. It coloured, permeated, and dominated every department of his being. He was not one to wear his heart upon his coat sleeve, or to cast the pearls of his innermost life before swine. He shrank from subjecting to the glare of publicity those flowers and fruits of the Spirit that grow only where the spirit of man meets the Spirit of God, in the secret place of the Most High; but, if one whom he trusted touched on these things or offered prayer at his bedside, the sweet ascendance, the ready response, the gracious gratitude that came from him showed how truly he had cast anchor within the veil, and that it was indeed well with him. His faith had never been subjected to the foundation-shaking assaults that try the men of our day. He belonged to the previous rather than to the present century, though all that was acrid, hard or narrow in connection with its dogmatism seemed never to have touched him, and his piety became more mellow day by day. To him, religion was summed up in love to God, a love which cast out fear and overflowed his whole life, and in love to man.

His religious life was seen strikingly in his humane spirit, in his unselfishness and in his unconscious goodness. On one occasion, when the students of Queen's were in residence, two of them had broken out of bounds and hours to indulge in some nocturnal expedition of questionable propriety, and, faring ill, had to wend their way back with wet, mud-bedraggled feet, on a freezing night. Getting in

quietly at the hack window, to their horror the first person who confronted them was the Doctor. Sternly summoning them to his room, they came in, dreading expulsion, or some like terrible sentence. However, just as he began to speak, with set and severe countenance, his eyes fell on their feet, and at once the tone changed to that of a mother instead of a Professor. "Why, you'll get your death of cold; off with your shoes and stockings;" and thereupon he brought forth tub and hot water and began to wash their ice-cold feet and legs. Depend upon it, love effected what punishment never effects.

We are all more or less selfish. We think of our own position, our own rights, our own title to promotion, and such like. Thoughts of that kind never seemed to rise on his mental horizon. Again and again, anyone in his place would have thought of his sacrifices, his services, and his right to be made Principal; but he never thought so. When I came, I felt that I had stepped into his place; but I soon saw that the thought had not occurred to him; and from first to last he was the wise counsellor, the ready assistant, the unselfish coadjutor, and the kind friend.

What made all this so beautiful was his unconsciousness of his own goodness and unselfishness. It took a humorous form in an absent-mindedness that led him to forget his own conveniences and comforts, time and again. But its roots were deep. Their fruit was seen in absolute freedom from hypocrisy, in sincerity and in truthfulness, while we all felt that it was quite impossible for him to be otherwise.

How beautiful his face was in death! The real man comes out then. It was a reflection of his purity and his strength, the most striking I have ever seen. Again and again, though, as a rule, disliking to look on the faces of the dead, I was drawn to gaze on that serene brow, that strong nose, those well-curved lips. The third time I saw, in the vision of faith, not chariots of fire and horses of fire—for he was not an Elijah, prophet of the desert and the storm, a man of war, a man of blood and iron,—but two angels standing at his head and feet in white raiment, and they said, "He is not dead; he is risen."

He is not dead. He is with God. He is here, in this hall, in these buildings that owe their existence in part to his aid and his inspiration; in his students and friends all over the world, in whom he still lives; for if there is any grace, any virtue, any of the beauty of unselfishness and holiness in their lives, they will always attribute some of its fragrance and power to their beloved Professor. He rests from his labours and his works do follow him.

CONVOCATION.

ON account of the inclemency of the weather a smaller audience than usual attended the opening exercises on the evening of Oct. 16th. The students, however, filled the gallery to overflowing and enlivened the proceeding with new glees and fresh jokes. Everything moved along smoothly and rapidly, and before the boys had a chance to think of their best jokes the benediction had been pronounced. If brevity is the soul of wit, the Principal was the wittiest man in the crowd.

After prayer had been offered by the Rev. Dr. Ross, the principal read the following announcements:

WINNERS OF MATRICULATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mackerras Memorial, Latin and Greek—Harvey H. Black, Kingston.

Governor-General, No. 1. Mathematics—W. McGill, Hamilton.

Watkins, English, Mathematics, Latin and Greek or Moderns.—Wm. Kemp, Kingston.

Prince of Wales, English, Mathematics, Latin and Greek—Geneva Misener, Niagara Falls.

Chancellor, General Proficiency—William J. Cram, Carleton Place.

Carruthers, General Proficiency—J. A. McEachern, Glencoe.

Mowat, Mathematics—A. T. Hawley, Nanpue.

The Mayor, General Proficiency—J. A. McCallum, Gananoque.

Forbes McHardy, General Proficiency—Wm. McDonald, Almonte.

Senate, No. 2, General Proficiency—Edward Sheffield, Kingston.

Senate, No. 3, General Proficiency—Norval Macdonald, Kingston.

Senate, No. 4, General Proficiency—Herbert Tandy, Kingston.

R. R. McLennan, Exhibition—John F. Macdonald, Williamstown.

M. S. McDonald—Elizabeth McLennan, Williamstown.

TUTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

Assistant in mathematics, G. F. Metzler, Ph.D.; fellow in history, Cecil F. Lavell, M.A.; fellows in chemistry, F. J. Pope, M.A., and Reginald W. Brock, M.A.; demonstrator in physics, W. C. Baker, M.A.; demonstrator in biology, W. A. Moffatt, M.A.; tutors in classics, A. E. Ross, B.A., G. Dyde, B.A., and H. C. Windel; tutors in moderns, J. W. McIntosh, M.A., A. E. Day, B.A., and Miss Griffith; tutor in English and assistant registrar, Hugh W. Bryan, M.A.; assistant librarian, Jas. A. McCall, M.A., postmaster, John A. Taylor, B.A.; examiner for medical matriculation, A. E. Ross, B.A.

DEGREES GRANTED SEPT. 30, 1895.

M. A.

Helena Adell Snyder, Iroquois, Ont.
Thomas J. Thompson, Kingston.

B. A.

John McD. Mowat, Kingston.
Robert A. Crookery, Perth.

M. D., C. M.

James A. McGregor, Martintown.
Francis H. Thibado, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

THE PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS.

In beginning his address the Principal stated that as he would frequently throughout the session appear before the students on Sunday afternoons he would be very brief on this occasion. He then feelingly referred to the death of the late Professor Williamson and recommended the Chancellor's circular, regarding a memorial, to the immediate attention and consideration of all. Continuing he said:

"We sustained a loss of a different kind—for that is not lost which a friend gets—when Professor Fletcher accepted the offer of the professorship of Latin in the University of Toronto. We have become so accustomed to our professors refusing brilliant offers from other seats of learning that some of our men actually experienced a shock when they heard that a professor of Queen's could be induced to go anywhere else, but they recovered at once on reflecting that no one ever refuses to go to his own *Alma Mater*. We follow Professor Fletcher to his new sphere with warmest wishes for his welfare, and with assurances to his new colleagues and students that if they do not get on well with him the fault will be theirs. Here, he has given many years of the best kind of service, which we are not likely to forget. He was one of that type of men who do their duty with an unconsciousness which shows that they could not do anything else. Lightening the load of others, without obtrusion of self, he never seemed to think of recognition or to look for reward save that which comes to every man from seeing his work well done.

Turning to the progress made since the spring convocation, I desire to call attention to the success which attended our summer school for teachers and specialists, in July and August, and to announce that this new departure has come to stay. Different subjects will be taken up each year, according to a well defined plan and to the demands of summer students. The same may be said of the field work in August and September, for students of geology and mineralogy.

As to additions to the staff, class rooms, laboratories and libraries, you have only to go through the University, the Science Hall, the Medical College and the Hospital buildings to see that we have been carrying out our old motto of "*nulla dies sine linea*" since last May.

The Registrar informs me that, even as regards numbers, the upward and onward movement of the last twenty-five years continues, and that both in arts and in medicine more students have registered than at this date last session. This is a feature to which we attach comparatively little importance, as it is a mistake for young men to leave a good high

school or collegiate institute too soon. They can prepare for the advanced study there far better than in the crowded junior classes of a university. What we regard as of much more consequence is the increasing number who come to us for post graduate work. That is the test of intelligent esteem for professors and love of learning for its own sake.

I desire to express publicly my regret that, owing to the necessity of being with you to-day, I could not accept the invitation of the Western University, to be present at the inauguration of its arts faculty. Some people fancy that there is no necessity for a teaching university in London, now that Toronto has three or four universities and that a railway ticket can be bought so cheaply. But any one who appreciates the vigorous civic life of our western capital and the character of the surrounding country will rejoice at another centre of light being established in the province, and will extend cordial sympathy to the men who must bear the heavy burden of making it a brilliant success. This is another nail in the coffin of the University Confederation policy of 1887, the aim of which was to consolidate all the higher education of the province within one city and in connection with one institution. Such a policy is adapted for a small province, but when the province has the boundaries and the population of a nation, the true policy is to have as many centres of learning as there are important and well defined divisions of country. We shall thus have different types of universities, which surely ought to be able to treat one another with courtesy and even with affection. All are engaged in the same work, and the country is the richer for having several, provided always that each is well equipped and that full freedom is the undoubted charter of every professor. There is no need even of speaking of those which are situated elsewhere than in Toronto as "outlying." Those in Toronto are outlying, with respect to Kingston, but we shall always speak of them simply as sister universities. When a university has on its rolls 533 students, as we had last session, and sends out into the world, in one year, 101 graduates, 67 of them in arts, its necessity to the higher life of the country may well be admitted, and when all this educational development is the outgrowth of steadily increasing popular interest, it is a gratifying sign of popular intelligence wisely directed, which all lovers of the country must hail with joy and with well grounded hope for the future. It is quite true that Queen's is sadly hampered for lack of funds. Every corner in every one of our buildings is now utilized, and I do not see how we can get along without another building; but the money for this and other requisites will come, I feel persuaded, in due time, from those who understand how in-

adequate our revenue is to our work. We have no rich city to appeal to, as the universities in Toronto and Montreal have. We therefore appeal to the country. The great mass of our students are from the country, and that indicates where the deepest love of learning exists."

The Principal closed by inviting the students to the Sunday afternoon talks in Convocation Hall, and then intimated that the public opening of the Theological Hall would take place on Nov. 2nd, the inaugural address to be given by the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, of New York.

SPORTS.

FOOTBALL.

QUEEN'S VS. R. M. C.

THE Rugby Football season of 1895 was opened in Kingston on Saturday, Oct. 5, by a game between Queen's and the Royal Military College on the Athletic association grounds. Owing to the fact that college only opened on Oct. 1st, Queen's was badly handicapped in not having had any practice together.

When the teams lined up the difference in the average weight was quite apparent, the cadets having a considerable advantage in this particular. Many of Queen's old players were absent but their places were creditably filled by promising juniors. On the whole the game was a poor exhibition of football. The cadets played a strong forward game, but were noticeably weak in combination. The same remark applies to Queen's although in our case it was pardonable on account of insufficient practice. Score—28-17 in favor of Queen's.

QUEEN'S VS. R. M. C.

The second game in the first round of the senior series took place on the R. M. C. grounds, Saturday, Oct. 12th. Despite the unfavorable weather quite a large crowd assembled on the R. M. C. campus to witness the struggle. Since their last game the cadets had been working hard and their back division was strengthened by the addition of a couple of new men. Add to this the fact that they were on their own ground and during the first half had the advantage of a strong wind and the creditable showing they made is easily explained. Several of Queen's junior men, who might have figured on the first team, were playing Brockville with the second and this left our fifteen comparatively weak. Score—Queen's, 22; Cadets, 1.

OSGOODE-QUEEN'S GAME.

No game that has taken place this season aroused such general interest as the contest between Queen's and Osgoode, on Rosedale grounds, Toronto, Saturday, 19th inst. The numerous comments contained in the public press had the effect of arous-

ing general interest, and, as a result, over two thousand spectators witnessed the struggle. A couple of hundred Queen's supporters accompanied the team to Toronto, expecting to see a battle royal, and not one returned disappointed. Osgoode realized how important it was that they should win on their own grounds and consequently put their strongest team in the field. Queen's was weakened by the absence of a couple of her own men and still more by insufficient practice. When Referee Bayley's whistle called the men on the field the difference in weight between the two teams was remarked on all hands. Osgoode had a much heavier forward line and the back divisions of both teams were about equal. Captain Curtis lost the toss and Osgoode had both sun and wind in their favor. On account of the high wind Queen's policy was to keep the ball low and gain ground by runs and scrimmages rather than attempt to kick. This style of play was adopted by our boys in the first half and the superiority of our scrumage line was very evident. On the other hand Osgoode attempted an open passing game. The quarter let the ball back to the halves who ran or kicked as the opportunity suggested.

At 3:10 the teams lined up as follows:

QUEEN'S.		OSGOODE.	
Wilson	Back	McKay	McKay
McRae	Half-backs {	Laing	Laing
Scott		Senkler	Senkler
Curtis		Gilmour	Gilmour
Fox	Quarter-back	Richardson	Richardson
Baker	Scrimmage {	Lask	Lask
Kennedy		Kingstone	Kingstone
McManus		Bain	Bain
Rayside	{	McCarthy	McCarthy
McCammon		N. Last	N. Last
Ross		Vincent	Vincent
Elliott	Wings	Sweeney	Sweeney
McLennan	{	Peterson	Peterson
Gildersleeve		Smith	Smith
Webster		Young	Young

To sum up the game it may be said that Osgoode played a characteristic game. Their wings are heavy but fast; they follow up closely, tackle sharply and pass remarkably well. Add to this the fact that the team was in perfect condition and the excellent game they played is easily explained. Behind the line they are well balanced, Gilmour and Senkler on the half-back line being particularly strong. Richardson, at quarter, put up a very creditable game and, though closely watched, contrived to assist his team very materially. McKay's playing at full-back was above the average. He was kept busy throughout the whole match and used excellent judgment in extricating himself from some really dangerous positions.

Regarding our own team very little requires to be said. The fact that they were not in condition

must have been apparent to all. The wings (with a couple of exceptions) were unable to follow as closely as the occasion required, and there was a noticeable lack of combination. The weakness can be overcome by more constant and regular practice together, and Saturday (26th inst.) should see considerable improvement in this particular. McManus replaced Cranston in the scrimmage and gave every promise of a first class man. Kennedy and Baker did heroic work in the scrimmage and their efforts contributed in no small degree to the smallness of Osgoode's score in the first half. The back division showed up to good advantage, their kicking being particularly effective. Fox at quarter played his regular game and no further commendation is required. On the half back line Scott and Curtis showed up well, but McKae took too many chances kicking at rolling balls. His tackling, however, was away above the average. Wilson at full back again confirmed the fact that his equal does not exist in Canadian football to-day.

QUEEN'S—OSGOODE.

"Outplayed at every point" was the verdict pronounced on all hands by the two thousand spectators assembled at the athletic grounds to witness the second game between Osgoode and Queen's. Certain it is, the game justified the assertion, for never perhaps with any team did Queen's so conclusively demonstrate their superiority in every respect as with Osgoode on Saturday last. In fact, surprise was expressed that the same two teams had played so close a game in Toronto the previous Saturday. This, however, is readily explained by the fact that Queen's was undoubtedly strengthened by the presence of Horsey and Moffat, whereas Osgoode was—well, materially changed by Snellie's playing quarter. The outcome proved the wisdom of Queen's selection. We shall refrain from expressing an opinion on Osgoode's judgment in this matter. With the exception of the changes already noted, both teams were the same as faced each other on Saturday, the 19th inst.

From the outset Queen's played a dashing game and before fifteen minutes play had secured over a dozen points. The whole team so completely outclassed their opponents that the result was never in doubt for a moment. To particularize the play would be monotonous, and only a few words need be said on the most prominent features.

In the first place it was remarked that Osgoode's back division did not indulge in the same amount of running and kicking as in the previous game. This may be accounted for by the better combination on part of Queen's wings. They followed close and their tackling was much surer than in Toronto.

Osgoode's scrimmage and wings were not allowed to dribble and pass the ball as freely as in the previous game. Snellie at quarter played a hard game and got the ball frequently, but was prevented from passing back. On the few occasions he was successful his pass was not accurate and loss of ground generally resulted. On the other hand, Fox was better supported by the Queen's forwards blocking their opponents and thus allowing him an opportunity to dispose of the ball. By this means our back division was enabled to handle the ball more readily and place it to best advantage. Senkler and Gilmour on Osgoode's half line played good games, but Laing was miserably weak at tackling. Curley McKay did not show up to as good advantage as in Toronto, due to the fact of his being too closely pressed by our wing men.

It was on the line that Queen's had the greatest advantage. Our scrimmage and wings were vastly superior and out-matched the visitors at every turn. A great improvement was noticeable in the general play of the wings. They followed closely, tackled sharply and played with better combination than at any time this season. There appeared to be a better understanding among the men as to their respective duties and more thorough reliance on one another. This feature is no doubt the outcome of more frequent practice and will probably become more evident as the season advances.

Taken all in all the result is most encouraging and would tend to lend color to the common opinion that the Ontario Cup will remain another season in Kingston.

INTERMEDIATE SERIES.

On Oct. 5th the second team played its first scheduled match in Brockville. As there had been no time for practice the team was not in good condition, while Brockville had the advantage of several weeks practice. Our wings, too, were much lighter than their opponents, Queen's II lined up as follows: Full-back, Letellier; half-backs, E, Elliott, McConville, Sullivan; quarter, Mooney; scrimmage, Playfair, Gordon, McManus; wings, McLennan, Shaw, Metcalfe, Smith, Scott, Williams, Johnston.

Playing up-hill with the sun in their eyes Queen's in the first half was on the defensive and at half-time the score stood 12-4—and the 12 was Brockville's. In the second half Queen's had it all their own way and twice only did the ball pass centre field. When time was called the score stood 14-12 in Queen's favor.

On Oct. 12th Brockville met Queen's II in a return match on the grounds of the K. A. A. The college team was the same as in the previous match with the exception of Sliter, Sullivan and Barber,

who played on the wings. As before fortune, in the shape of a high wind, favored Brockville in the first half, enabling them to score five points, in singles, to Queen's one. In the second half Brockville failed to score, while Queen's secured fourteen points. Score when the game ended 15-5 in favor of Queen's.

QUEEN'S II VS. LORNES, TORONTO.

On Oct. 26th the Queen's II met the Lornes, of Toronto, in the semi-final match for the intermediate championship. The match was played on the K. A. A. grounds. In the first half, kicking with the wind, the Lornes ran up a score of 11-0, though the play was very even. Early in the second half Letellier, Queen's full-back, was badly hurt and had to retire from the field. Scott took his place at full, but, being unused to the position, did poor work. In his half the Lornes pursued the tactics that Ottawa college found so successful last season. The ball was held in scrimmage or handed out to the quarter repeatedly. As they depended on this style of play for victory, the possession of the ball was of the first importance to them. Accordingly, when a Queen's man was tackled, he was set upon by three or four men who attempted, usually with success, to wrest the ball from him by force and so secure a scrimmage for the Lornes. As the referee seemed powerless or unwilling to prevent such brutal and unsportsmanlike conduct, and at the end of each skirmish of this kind invariably gave the ball to the Lornes, the Queen's men were driven to defend themselves in the only way that remained to them. All through the season Queen's II has been conspicuous for the clean and gentlemanly style of their play, and if in this match some roughness was displayed it was due to the fact that they were driven to it by a team which contains members who should be disqualified from ever playing again in the Rugby Union. The score at the close of the match stood 29-7 in favor of the Lornes.

ANNUAL SPORTS.

University Day was Glengarry's day as far as the sports were concerned. In almost all the events Glengarry men were to the fore and the silver cup of championship rests with a Freshman from that Highland county, Tupper McDonald. R. McLennan was a close second and D. McRae, last year's champion, came third. Following is a list of winners and records:—

1. Kicking football—1, R. McLennan, 145 ft. 2 in.; 2, Guy Curtis; 3, W. McCammon.
2. Hop, step and jump—1, T. McDonald, 40 ft. 1 in.; 2, W. A. Jaquith; 3, — Reid.
3. Caber—1, D. McRae, 33 ft. 7 in.; 2, McKinnon; 3, McLennan.

4. Mile race—1, T. McDonald, 5 min. 40 sec.; 2, Ruttan; 3, Byers.
5. Putting shot—1, McRae, 30 ft 7½ in.; 2, McKinnon; 3, McLennan.
6. High jump—1, McLennan, 5 ft. 2 in.; 2, McDonald; 3, Jaquith.
7. 100 yards dash—1, Jaquith, 10 4-5 sec.; 2, Bain; 3, McDonald.
8. Running broad jump—1, McDonald, 17 ft. 11 in.; 2, Jaquith; 3, McLennan.
9. Half-mile race—1, McDonald, 2 min. 20 sec.; 2, T. S. Scott; 3, Reid.
10. Throwing hammer—1, McRae, 103 ft. 8 in.; 2, McLennan; 3, McKinnon.
11. Quarter-mile race—1, D. Campbell, Trinity; 2, McDonald; 3, J. S. Ferguson.
12. Vaulting—1, R. McLennan, 8 ft. 4 in.; 2, Jaquith; 3, McRae.
13. Throwing the 56—McRae, 30 ft. 9½ in.; 2, McLennan; 3, McDonald.

COLLEGE NEWS.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

THE Alma Mater Society began work promptly on Oct. 5th, and so far has held four regular meetings, all of which have been well attended.

Considerable routine business has already been despatched, such as moving in new members, securing a piano for the session, and the payment of various small bills. The most important bills ordered to be paid were one for the use of a piano last year, and one for a wreath of flowers which the Vice-President, acting on behalf of the society, had placed on the coffin of our beloved Vice-Principal, the late Professor Williamson. Two very important committees were drafted, one to prepare a correct list of all persons entitled to vote at the annual elections, and the other to consider the constitution and subscriptions of the society and recommend any changes which should be deemed advisable.

In former years the Principal has been accustomed to divide among the various branches of athletics the fees collected for that purpose, but this year he has given the matter entirely into the hands of the Alma Mater, and so a motion was passed requiring the Athletic Committee to lay before the society for ratification, estimates of the amounts to be spent in the different departments of athletics.

At one of the meetings a very good impromptu programme was presented, but so far all attempts to secure a regular programme have proved futile. The secretary announced that some songs had already been sent in for the competition which was started last spring. Entries for this competition should be sent to the Secretary of the Song Book Committee, and will be received up till January 15th, 1896.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES.

The students have reason to be grateful to the Principal for his thoughtfulness in arranging a series of Sunday afternoon lectures on modern saints and heroes. His own, on the late Professor Williamson, was so much appreciated that we decided to have it published as our tribute to him who in life commanded our tenderest respects, and in death reminds us that a spirit of purity is imperishable.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., Prof. McNaughton condensed into the narrow limits of a lecture a remarkably thorough review of the life and work of David Livingstone.

In introducing his lecture Prof. McNaughton said that he did not know of anyone who so obviously and emphatically deserves both the high titles, saint and hero, as David Livingstone. The saintly and heroic purity and valor were combined in him as they have been in few of our race. One does not know which to wonder at most in him—his unflinching courage and indomitable constancy, or the completeness of his devotion to unselfish ends. Continuing, the professor showed how that from his ancestry Livingstone inherited the best elements of the two races—the Celtic and Saxon. In him the *per fervidum ingenium* of the Celt, the power to see visions and dream dreams was united with the constancy, the dour indomitableness of the best Saxon type. The father in particular took a keen interest in missions and this interest he communicated to his son. Livingstone's early life was a constant struggle against poverty, but withal he managed to pick up for himself a fair education. At the age of twenty he assumed with full self-consciousness the Christian attitude of dependence upon God in Jesus Christ and absolute self-dedication to the highest service; at twenty-one he resolved to become a missionary, and in order to increase his effectiveness, a medical missionary.

At college he pursued his scientific studies with keenest interest, but was not speculative. Had we full details of the deprivations which Livingstone endured in pursuit of education, we should not be so much surprised at the power over circumstances which he manifested in later life. His success in Africa may be said to be the fruit of his struggles and successes in his student days.

Livingstone's working life divides itself at once into three parts, corresponding to his three great journeys in Africa. The essential object of all these journeys was the dissemination in Africa of Christianity and civilization. But Livingstone was never a conventional missionary, and in later life preferred the gold lace cap of a British consul to the black coat and a white choker of a clergyman. We are

apt to think of him as an explorer, but all explorations were adopted as means to the great end, the establishment of the Kingdom of Christ.

The professor then dealt with the three journeys in detail. He showed Livingstone's diplomacy in dealing with savage tribes, how he persistently fought against misfortune, which seemed to dog his footsteps, how he endured sufferings for the sake of the cause he held dear to his heart. It makes a sad, but interesting story. Livingstone's last days were spent by the shore of Lake Bangwelo.

"But a death like his is a resurrection with power. What Livingstone lived for, the life of his life, God's cause in Africa, was perhaps as much advanced by the irresistible appeal of that death to the heart and conscience of England as it was by his life. When his fateful followers had conveyed his dead body—the very corpse of Livingstone seemed to be prosecuted by hostile powers—through many hairbreadth escapes, in all those leagues of savage country, to the sea, and it was thence brought home and deposited with so many of the nation's dead in Westminster Abbey, a flame was kindled in England which will not go out till the slave trade is extinguished forever."

"The secret of this life is just the doctrine simple, simple, ancient, true, of the cross."

Y. M. C. A.

On the first Friday of the session the Y.M.C.A. opened with a large attendance. Evidently the class of '99 were not slow to appreciate the pains taken by the Hand Book Committee in preparing and circulating such a convenient and complete pocket guide, and showed their appreciation by accepting the invitation which it extends. The President, Robt. Burton, took the chair and gave a cordial welcome to the incoming class. In a brief but earnest address he urged the necessity of the students attending to the symmetrical development of body, mind and spirit, and closed by again welcoming those who were in our Y.M.C.A. for the first time.

The second meeting, on Friday, Oct. 11th, was led by W. M. Kannawin, the subject for consideration being "Our Need." The leader dwelt upon our need of a more complete realization of the Christ life with its pure love and tender sympathy in our own daily lives. Several others presented different phases of the subject and thus a very profitable and enjoyable hour was spent. At the meeting on the following Friday a paper was read by W. H. Cram on the prescribed subject, "Receptivity." The discussions which followed were unusually interesting and instructive.

The enlarged class room, in which our meetings are held this session, afford sufficient accommodation for all who would wish to attend.

Y. W. C. A.

The session's programme was opened by an address of welcome, read by the President, Miss Mills. Among other helpful and practical thoughts, the paper suggested the necessity of individual work, and emphasized our duty in regard to attendance and assistance by a word spoken in due season.

At the usual hour on Friday, October 21th, Miss E. C. Murray took charge of the meeting, taking as her subject "Spirits in Prison." Her remarks were based on Matthew 23: 36, by which she pointed out that it is not sufficient merely to receive good, we must give of our abundance to others; and if we would develop the Christian character during our college session, it is necessary to be a blessing to those who are less favorably situated.

On the following Friday Miss Mudie read a very interesting and instructive paper on "All things are yours." The attendance of the first year girls is most encouraging, and the society is indebted to them for the crowded room on Friday afternoon. This augurs well for the success of the Y.W.C.A. in future years. A programme has been issued in which topics have been selected and leaders assigned.

THE Y. W. C. A. RECEPTION.

The annual reception given by the members of the Y. W. C. A. to the girls of the freshmen year, was held on Friday, Oct. 11th, at the home of Miss Johnstone.

This reception began in a modest way some years ago but on Friday no less than 75 girls did justice to the good fare. It requires no spirit of prophecy to assert that in a few years no dwelling will be able to hold the visitors at this annual gathering, and Convocation Hall will clothe itself in gala dress to do honor to the guests.

"Topics" constituted the first order of the evening and proved a ready means of introduction. A programme followed consisting of a duet by Misses Cryan and Malone, a vocal solo by Miss Griffith and a violin solo by Miss Mudie. Miss E. C. Murray contributed a Scotch reading, and Miss Stewart a piano solo. After these, which were given at intervals, and served for a pleasant break between conversation and games, the "freshettes" were conducted to the refreshment room by the indefatigable seniors.

As usual the evening ended with the circle and "Auld Lang Syne," the latter being the only piece of retrospection in which the seniors indulged. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Miss Johnstone for her hospitality and was fitly responded to, while Miss Gordon, speaking for the fresh girls, testified to the delightful evening they had spent.

THE FRESHMEN'S RECEPTION.

The annual reception tendered the freshmen by the Arts Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. and the Medical Y. M. C. A. has now come to occupy an important place in college life at Queen's. Usually it has been held on the evening of the third Friday in October, but on account of the football game in Toronto on that day and the absence of so many of the students it was thought advisable to postpone it for a week. Accordingly on Friday evening, Oct. 25th, the reception was held. For some days previous the various committees had been working energetically and the gathering was a pronounced success. Early in the evening the students and their friends began to assemble, and before eight o'clock Convocation Hall was thronged to the doors. The freshmen, considerably over one hundred in number, turned out in full force and were received by Mrs. Mowat, Mrs. Cappon, Mrs. MacGillivray and Mrs. Herald.

The speech of the evening was delivered by President Burton, of the Arts Y. M. C. A., who, in a few well-chosen words, bade the freshmen welcome and urged on their notice the claims of the Y. M. C. A. The following programme was then rendered in a pleasing manner: Guitar selection, Messrs. Routley and Clark; solo, Mr. Walter Lavell; solo, Miss A. Griffith; solo, Miss Harris, with violin accompaniment by Prof. Telgmann, and a selection by the glee club. Several hearty encores were responded to by the performers. The band of the 14th Batt. was present and enlivened the proceedings greatly in the intervals between the different parts of the programme. Refreshments were served in the English class room and appeared to be well patronized. A little before eleven o'clock "God Save the Queen," by the band, gave the signal for dispersion. For ten or fifteen minutes later many an anxious freshman might be seen, hat in hand, with his eyes riveted on a certain doorway, but gradually one by one—or rather two by two—they disappeared, and one of the most successful receptions came to an end. The event is over but the remembrance of it still lingers, and who can tell what a landmark it may yet prove in the life of many an unwary freshman!

THE LEVANA SOCIETY.

The first meeting of this society was held on Monday, 14th inst., at four o'clock. As no special preparation had been made a somewhat informal programme was presented, which proved quite enjoyable. It was introduced by an address of welcome by Miss Reid, the president. In the course of her remarks she pointed out the necessity of cultivating social gifts as well as intellectual. A poem of wel-

come, written and read by the poet of the society, Miss Dupuis, was very much appreciated. Every verse expressed a sentiment of beauty and encouragement. A violin solo, "Voices of the Woods," was well rendered by Miss Mudie. Miss Griffith sang "When I'm Big I'll Be a Soldier," with much acceptance. Four humorous sketches, by Du Maurier, were acted by some of the girls, and a rousing speech by the prophet ended the interesting hour. Miss Chown, in prophesying good things for the future, stirred the ambition of the girls in regard to the furnishings of their reading room, which are certainly very bare and inadequate.

On Monday, Oct. 28th, there will be a debate in which two sophomores and two juniors will take part.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE NOTES.

The Medical College opened with prospects of a brighter future than formerly. An increase of staff, additions of new buildings and improvements of old ones mark a steady development in her history. Dr. Wood becomes Asst. Prof. of Practice of Medicine, Dr. Anglin Asst. Prof. of Surgery, and Dr. Connell Prof. of Pathology and Bacteriology. Dr. Connell since his graduation has been studying in England and preparing himself for his work here. He has also secured equipment for an excellent laboratory for the study of bacteriology and pathology, so that the course may be second to none on the continent.

The new laboratory has deprived us of our former comfort in the well known "Den." As we squeezed into the little box-like room left in its place we felt that the only home-like spot about the college was removed. Within this "Den" we met as one, formed friendships, which day by day grew more intimate, smoked our pipes and jollied one another. If we could not keep step to the one-stringed instrument we liked to watch those who could. Here, indeed, was formed that bond of union which has always been so characteristic of the Meds.

The opening of the Fenwick Operating Theatre will perhaps prove more beneficial to the students than any other improvement. This building was handed over to the governors of the General Hospital at the formal opening of the Medical College. The presentation was made by Dr. K. N. Fenwick, the donor, and Col. Duff, on behalf of the governors, received and replied. Dr. Garrett also spoke ably on antiseptics and aseptics. Judge Wilkinson, Dean Fowler and the Principal also spoke. All these speeches were filled with thanks to Dr. Fenwick, who richly deserves all that was said, for no reckoning can estimate the blessings to be derived from the gift. The theatre is pronounced

to be the most convenient in Canada and surpassed by only one or two in the United States.

The medical students set an excellent example to their arts brothers by their manner and behaviour.

The prosecutors for this session are Messrs. Fadden, Jacquith, Morrison and Redmond. The demonstrators are Messrs. Dyde, Douglas, Croskery and Ross.

Messrs. O'Connor, '98, have removed to Toronto and will attend Toronto Medical College.

Mr. Greer, '97, is attending Trinity, but intends to return to Queen's.

The Esculapian Society selections are over and the following officers elected: Pres., W. Irvine, M.A.; vice-pres., H. Douglas; sec., P. Campbell; treas., A. Letellier; com., Mackie, Neish, Davis, Elliott.

The following officers have been elected for the various years and societies:

'96.

President, F. Playfair; vice-President, Miss Polson; Secretary, Toshi Ikehara; Historian, W. B. Munroe; Antiquarian, G. Smythe; Critic, W. Kinnaird; Poet, A. C. Spooner; Marshal, J. B. McDougall.

'97.

President, C. E. Smith; vice-President, Miss Dawson; Sec'y-Treasurer, V. I. Smart; Orator, J. Wallace; Poet, A. A. McGibbon; Historian, A. McLennan; Marshal, M. A. McKinnon; Prophet, W. McIlroy; Critic, H. Nimmo.

'98.

President, G. Edmison; vice-President, Miss Malone; Secretary, W. McLaren; Historian, D. Laird; Poet, W. Walker; Orator, M. A. Griffith; Marshal, J. Ferguson; Prophet, T. W. Goodwill; Director of Glee Club, W. Walker.

'99.

President, N. Purvis; vice-President, Miss Kennedy; Secretary, P. Balfour; Historian, R. Byers; Orator, R. Dargavel; Critic, T. Kennedy; Marshal, A. Byers.

ARTS SOCIETY.

President, R. W. Anglin; Treasurer, John Munroe; Auditor, A. R. Williamson; Secretary, J. Scott; Committee, J. C. Brown, R. W. Geddes, P. E. Graham, W. McLaren, T. McDonald.

C. I. ET V.

Senior Judge, R. Burton; Junior Judge, C. P. Johns; Senior Prosecuting Attorney, E. Fralick; Junior Prosecuting Attorney, W. McIlroy; Sheriff, R. Bamforth; Clerk, S. W. Mathews; Chief of Police, H. S. Berlangue; Crier, J. Scott; Constables, R. W. Anglin, E. J. Stewart, H. Nimmo, H. L. McKinnon, H. E. Paul, T. W. Goodwill, A. W. Poole, A. Ferguson.

CLASSICAL AND PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The officers of this society for '95-'96 are as follows: H. C. Windell, President; C. D. Campbell, Vice-President; J. Wallace, Secretary; J. B. McDougall and K. P. R. Neville, Committee.

At the meeting of the society on Oct. 24th Prof. Nicholson read a very suggestive paper on "The Gods of Greece." He pointed out that, in seeking a clue to Greek mythology, we must remember that Greek civilization is indebted to Phœnicia, Assyria and Egypt; to the older civilizations of the east we must go for the solution of un-Aryan features. In origin the gods of Greece are of two groups, the Indo-European and the Asiatic. As in India the deities are almost all males, the increase of goddesses is due to Semitic influence.

The professor considered Greek religion as presenting three stages. The first stage is the worship of Pelasgian Jews. The gods were not as yet represented in human form. The second period is that of the Lycian, Hellenic or Pythian Apollo, the god of light, sun and prophet of the most high Jews. His worship originated in Asia Minor and passed into Greece about the time of the Trojan war. The Homeric poems exhibit this stage. The gods were no longer half-conscious nature powers but beings endowed with moral liberty and other human qualities. They were the guardians of the moral order of the world and had a divine fluid-ichor in their veins. Examples of the helpfulness of philology in the study of comparative religions were given.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Nicholson.

PERSONALS.

REV. R. LAIRD, M.A., is now comfortably settled at Campbellford. "Bob's" experience as master-hand at the JOURNAL last session will enable him to turn out sermons by the square yard as fast as the next one. Our best wishes follow him. It has been whispered that his congregation have \$4,000 on hand as a manse-building fund. "First the eagle and then the bird."

Rev. W. W. Peck, also a former editor of the JOURNAL, now attends to the spiritual wants of a Nananee congregation. The Nananee people know a good article when they see it. We are told that Wallace has become very devotional; been on his knees for several days—tacking carpets. What does all this mean? The weight of evidence seems to indicate that there is a power, not ourselves, which makes for —

One by one the graduates of last year are finding for themselves abiding places.

The Rev. T. J. Thompson, M.A., received a call to John street Presbyterian church, Belleville. We congratulate both pastor and congregation on such a fortunate settlement. With all sincerity we say of T. J., "May his shadow never grow less."

Rev. Mr. Carruthers, New Glasgow, N.S., lecturer on elocution in the Halifax theological hall, has been appointed Watkins lecturer on elocution in Queen's for the present session. Mr. Carruthers has been remarkably successful in handling this difficult subject, especially in the practical training of men.

We are glad to hear that the governors of Upper Canada College have secured the services of two of our distinguished graduates, Messrs. E. R. Peacock and G. F. MacDonell. We have no fear but that the energy and ability which our brethren displayed throughout their courses will ensure for them continued success in their present responsible positions.

We are pleased to note in the reading-room the excellent photo-engraving of our college building, placed there through the generosity of Mr. Mason, the artist. Graduates and other friends of the university can have copies of the same, 22 in. by 28 in. (in rolled covers), on remitting fifty cents to Mr. Wm. Mason, Bursar of the School of Mining.

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